THE NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION.

As one of the enterprises of our time calculated to benefit a large portion of the country, we devote a portion of our space to day to an account of the Great Horse Exhibition which took place last week at Springfield, Massachusetts. The particulars are derived mainly from the correspondence of the Boston Journal:

FIRST DAY-OCTOBER 19.

The long anticipated "Horse Fair," whose occurrence has been looked forward to with so much interest by the whole country, was opened to dry at nine o'clock A. M., under the most favorable auspices.

Between the hours of nine and ten the horses were led

or driven upon the grounds, and stationed upon the area included within the ellipse forming the trotting course; and the crowds of admiring spectators were passing to and to among them, while the seats prepared on the wes side of the course were being taken by ladies and wes side of the course were being taken by ladies and gottlemen for a better view of the scene to follow. The fift horse upon the ground was "Bay State Morgan," for Greenfield, succeeded by a great number of fine orses, including very many stallions from all the New ingland States, the Middle States, and Canada. Among chose most likely to attract attention were "Cassius M. Clay," the "Canadian Leopard," a horse weighing 1,550 pounds, raised in Toronto, but now owned in Reading, Massachusetts; "Wagner," raised in Indiana, and owned by Wm. Leed, of Tariffville, Connecticut, and a beautiful and years large many from Linguist. Main and very large mare from Limerick, Maine.

At ten o'clock the Chief Marshal, George Dwight.

Esq., reported to the Hon. M. P. WILDER, President of Esq., reported to the Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the United States Agricultural Society, that he was ready to organize the grand entree of the horses upon the course, to which Mr. Wilder responded, thanking the Marshal for the efficiency with which he had thus far executed his duty, and congratulating him and his associates upon the happy auspices of the occasion.

The procession of horses was then formed upon the course, and passed around it preceded by the Marshal and led by the "Cassius M. Clay," driven by a colored groom in a four-wheeled skeleton wagon. This horse is owned by Joseph H. Gadwin, of New York. Then came a long array of stallions, led or driven in phatons, buggies, or skeleton wagons; and as the procession moved

gies, or skeleton wagons; and as the procession moved off the Hon. Mr. Wilder called for three cheers for the success of the First National Exhibition of Horses ever held in the world, which were most heartily given, and succeeded by Hail Columbia by the Band. We counted sixty-eight stallions as they passed, which

were succeeded by twenty-two spans of matched horses, about sixty ponies, mares, and colts, and fifty geldings, and fast horses. As several horses came into the procession after it commenced moving, there were probably two hundred and fifty horses in this first grand pro-

As the double teams and stallions generally withdrew from the course and drove about upon the area within, the fast horses remained and continued to trot around the the fast horses remained and continued to trot around the course for half an hour or more. At this time a scene was presented which baffles all attempts at description. It would throw a hundred hippodromes into the shade.

A trial of draught horses then took place, followed by an examination of breeding mares, nine being with and forty-eight without foals, followed by an exhibition of the horses, which led to several exciting races.

The receipts to-day, including season tickets, amounted to \$1,850. The entrance fees of horses already nount to \$1,500. The trains all come in heavily loaded and many persons leave the city at night for lodgings. SECOND DAY-OCTOBER 20.

To-day's sun rose as beautifully as its predecessor, and the air was mild, almost like June. At 8 o'clock the doors of the exhibition grounds were thrown open, and from that time until late in the afternoon visiters throng-ed into the enclosure by thousands. We dare not give an estimate of the number present. It was somewhere from ten thousand to twenty thousand.

At nine o'clock the judges assembled at their stand. with the Executive Committee of the National Agricul-tural Society, the Board of Managers, and the distinguish-ed guests of the occasion. Long before this the fast and fancy horses had taken possession of the track, and were coursing around in fine style.

The first of the regular exercises of the day was the examination and exhibition of matched horses. This department of the exhibition was represented by a large number of beautiful animals, the majority of them elegantly matched. Some of the pairs were of the choicest nd most valuable character, and attracted a great deal of attentive admiration. The horses came on for exhibi-tion, and passed in review before the judges' stand, as their numbers were announced. They were then ordered to pass four times around the track, and then to assemble at a remote part of the grounds, to be examined by the Board of Judges at their leisure. The entries conisted of thirty-three pairs.

While these teams were flying around the circle the throng of visiters increased, and the seats became better filled than at any previous time during the exhibition. They were at length hauled off the track, and the Marshal speed to all horses until 11 o'clock. Then came on the repetition of the animating scenes of yesterday. The fa-mous horse Cassius M. Clay was on the ground, and the universal admiration with which he was regarded was manifested in a rousing round of cheers as he went flying past. His trial of speed was mostly with a grey horse named John Anderson, owned, we understand, in New York, by the owner of Cassius. These, however, were by no means the only fast animals out, and there were several that would have held either of them to a very even pull.

While this was going on Mr. WILDER, President of the National Agricultural Society, called the attention of the Executive Committee of that organization, and the Board of Managers of the Exhibition, to the question in regard to what should constitute a pony, so that the appropriate Board of Judges might act upon some recognised basis of opinion. William S. King, of Boston, gave his opinion that the class should embrace animals fourteen hands high and under. Dr. E. Holmes, of Maine, differed, and thought that thirteen hands and under should constitute the standard. A long and interesting discussion followed, in which several gentlemen took part. It was alleged that the precedent to be established was an important exhibition was designed to encourage the breeding of such horses as it is desirable to raise for use, and the use of the pony was for training children to ride. Solon Rebinson then rose and gave a lucid account of the pony breed in this country, and showed himself well versed in their history and peculiarities. He stated that there was only one distinct and pure breed of ponies in this country, and these were the marsh ponies of South Carolina. These are under thirteen hands high. The Canadian horses, known as ponies, are a mixture of the Indian horses with French blood. Mr. Robinson enlarged upon the importance of establishing a just precedent, and, at the close of his remarks, the President appointed a com-

mittee to take the subject into consideration and report, This committee finally determined that no animal of the horse family should be termed a pony which does not bear the distinctive marks of the breed, that is, a heavy body, short head and legs, stout neck, with heavy mane and tail, and not over fourteen hands high; and that in all offers of premiums for this breed of horses, pure pony blood should be taken into account more than size and height, and such crosses of that breed with those of large growth as come the nearest to the original idea of a pony, for which the Shetland should be kept in view as the type of the race. Those not possessed of the distinctive pony marks, whatever their size, should be ranked as small

horses, and not ponies. At 11 o'clock the bell was rung for the exhibition of The entries were large, numbering some forty stallions and fillies, ranging from one to three years. Many of the three years old and two years old stallions were very remarkable specimens of the race. We doubt whether class of animals exhibited have excited more wonder, by their size, beauty, and training. After all had been examined, they and their Board of Judges were turned over to another part of the grounds for the purpose of be-

coming better acquainted.

The fancy matched horses, of which there were sixteen pairs, came on at 12 o'clock. Several pairs during the exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. All then went

The afternoon's exercises comprised the exhibition of stallions between the ages of four and seven years, and geldings of all ages. Of the former class there were twenty-seven upon the ground, and of the latter one huntwenty-seven upon the seven ground the ground twenty-seven upon the ground, and of the latter one hundred and eight. The whole was interspersed with trials of speed in the ring. But few of the horses were timed, and consequently it is not known how fast the generality of the animals are. A long-legged grey horse made the half-mile in 1 min. 834 sec. Considering all the circum-

stances, this was good time. The scene to-day has been most enlivening. The seats for spectators, which will accommodate about 4,000, have been filled, a large proportion being ladies. The enthusinsm which is quickly created for a particular horse is one of the most curious features. A favorite horse is

some of whom, it is not too much to say, labor as hard as the horse.

The amount of money taken at the door to-day \$3,200—making an aggregate of receipts, including those for entries of animals, thus far, \$6,500. The total number of entries for the exhibition is 875, and, as a large number of entries cover two horses, the number of ani-mals on exhibition is nearly five hundred. The entries are as follows, by classes: Thorough breeds 6, stallions of seven years old and over 56, stallions of four years of seven years old and over 56, stallions of four years old and under seven 38, geldings 109, breeding mares 52, breeding mares with foal at side 9, matched horses 33, fancy matched horses 16, stallions of three years old 17, fillies of three years old 2, stallions of two years old 8, fillies of two years old 1, stallions of one year old 7, farm or deaf horses 5, porter 18

or draft horses 5, ponies 18.

A large number of distinguished men were present today, among whom we noticed Governor Horatio Seymour
of New York, John M. Botts of Virginia, Gov. John B. Floyd of Virginia, Judge Wayne 5f Georgia, of the United States Supreme Court, Ex-Governor Colby of New Hamp-shire, P. T. Barnum of Connecticut, R. B. Forbes of Bos-ton, Gen. J. J. Viele of Troy, Edward Dickinson of Amherst, Gee. T. Davis of Greenfield, Ex-Governor Anthony of Rhode Island, George Wilkins Kendall of New Orleans. Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Lieut. Governor Cushman of Bernardston, Abbott Lawrence of Boston, Samuel Lawrence of Boston,

Gov. Clifford and his aids, &c. &c.
In the evening, Mr. George M. Atwater, the originator of the idea of a horse exhibition, gave a brilliant levee at his residence in Chestnut street, in honor of Hon. M. P. WILDER, President of the National Agricultural Society, the distinguished gentlemen from abroad, and the representatives of the press. Mr. Atwater's rooms were thronged, and during the long evening presented an animating spectacle. The entertainment which he furnished to his guests was a rich and lavish one. The table was set forth with elegant plate, and game of every kind and description obtainable, with the richest fruits of the season, abounded.

THIRD DAY-OCTOBER 21. The heavens certainly smile propitiously on this exhibition, for the third and most important day has broke

with every indication of beautiful weather. The sun is coming up, people are pouring into town on foot, in carriages, and by the early trains, and people who did not go to bed at all last night are turning up from every chair, ofs, and resting place in town.

At 8 o'clock a salute of cannon announced that the

grounds of the Society were opened, and the people immediately began to congregate. At 9 o'clock, when the bell rung for the exercises of the day to commence, there were more people on the ground than at the same time on any previous day. Fully one-half of the people upon the seats were ladies, who, during the whole exhibition, have continued to manifest the deepest interest in all the

The first thing was the grand entree and procession of all the horses. It is impossible to give an idea of the nent basis. He hoped a horse exhibition would be held magnificence of this scene. There were at this time not every year. He concluded with offering as a sentiment less than ten thousand people on the ground, and the curveting, prancing, wheeling, neighing, dancing of the five hundred gallant steeds all at once in the ring, and all mirrored in the moving beams of a bright October sun, formed a scene worthy the pen of a Waverley. The celebrated description of "the field of the cloth of gold" would be as appropriate to the present occasion as it was to the scene it so vividly pictures. The procession was led off by the celebrated horses "Cassius M. Clay" and " John Anderson." After them came the whole number of gallant steeds-

"A thousand horse, and men to ride-With flowing tail, and flying mane; A thousand horse, the wild, the free, Like waves that follow o'er the sea."

Every thing about the horses was worthy of study. To the lover of the horse as an animal—and I confess myself to that weakness-the dilated nostril, the eye of fire, the quick moving ear, the arched neck "clothed with thunder," the flanks all flecked with foam from the champing bit, the motled skin, the fiery action of the proud animal, gave the true idea of the nobility of the horse. But again there were other features worthy of attention. The horses were few of them harnessed pro perly, but they were mostly "attached" to the slightest, frailest skeleton buggies and gigs, by almost literally twine harness. The rigging of the horses was not the least interesting study, if we except the pride and pleasure displayed by the owners. After passing round the ring twice the procession broke up, and the ceremonies continued by the exhibition of ponies, of which there

were about thirty.

One of the most interesting features of the show suc cceded, viz. the exhibition of thorough breeds. Of these there were nine entries. The thorough breeds attracted much attention.

The next exhibition was of stallions of seven years old

and upwards. Of this class there were fifty-six entries. There were many noble animals. Among them were spe cimens of the Morgan, Black Hawk, Messenger, a Cana dian draught horse, several specimens of the product of the Pingree Salem horse, Imaum of Muscat, the St. Charles, and other favorite breeds. These two latter exhibitions were among the most important of the whole

After further trials of speed of some of the best horses upon the ground, and the final examinations by the Boards for the Banquet. The following was the order of procession: The Springfield Brass Band; the president, officers, and members of the National Agricultural Society Delegates from Agricultural Societies; Editors and Re porters; Boards of Judges; unattended ladies; gentlemen with ladies : exhibitors, and citizens generally. The dinner was provided by JOHN WRIGHT, of Boston

under his large tent. Plates were laid for seventeen hundred and seventy-six persons, and they were nearly all filled. The dinner was well got up, and there was enough

to spare. Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President of the National Agricultural Society, presided at the banquet, assisted on his right by Hon. John M. Borrs, of Virginia, and on his left by Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, and by the Executive Committee of that Society, and the officers of the Local Association of Springfield. The invited guests occupied raised seats, which were prettily decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags, &c.

After the company had partaken of the viands set be-fore them, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder arose and addressed the assembly as follows:

Ladies and Gontlemen: We meet to celebrate, by the fes-

tivities and social services of the passing hour, the interesting exhibition which has brought us from our different and distant homes to this fertile valley and to this beautiful and thriving city.

In behalf of the local board of managers and their asso

ciates, whose wisdom devised the plan of this exhibition whose liberality secured the requisite means for its accom whose theraity secured the requisite means for its accom-plishment, and whose energy and perseverance have carried it forward to this happy consummation, I bid you welcome. In behalf also of the United States Agricultural Society, under whose auspices this exhibition has been held, I present you our most cordial salutations; and I am most happy to exress my sincere gratification at the presence of so many of the fair helpmeets of man.

Ladies, I greet you with a right hearty welcome.

presence adds beauty and brilliancy to such scenes. The smiles of your approbation impart encouragement to our efforts, confidence to our hopes, and success to our labors. We therefore bid you thrice welcome to the joys and pleasures of this feative heard.

Friends and fellow-citizens, we have assembled to hono the great cause of agriculture—that most important pursui upon which depends the welfare not only of one art or profes ion of an individual or nation, but of all classes of civilized society; the art which unfurls the sails of commerce, which makes the flag of a nation the symbol of wealth, prosperity

makes the flag of a nation the symbol of wealth, prosperity, and power, and which turns the machinery of the world.

I congratulate you upon the presence of our honored guests, of gentlemen distinguished in the various departments of politics, literature, science, and religion, who have assembled to encourage, by their presence, approbation, and speeches, the worthy cause which we seek to advance. I congratulate you also on the increasing zeal exhibited throughout our country by the various local agricultural associations, which are alwaying with landable applicitude to recover this world. are laboring with laudable ambition to promote this world-renowned art, on the improved system of cultivation and the relief which genius has brought to labor by the invention of new and far-famed implements of modern culture.

I observe faverable omens in the general appreciation and

patronage of our County, State, and National Societies, har-moniously and systematically co-operating in this worthy cause, and in the great interest manifested in this and other annual exhibitions; these gala days of the farmer, where party strife and sectional jealousy are exchanged for friend-ly salutations and the kindlier smenities of life; and where

pairs, came on at 12 0 cm.

exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. An exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. An exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. An exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. An exhibition were timed in a trial of speed. An exhibition of the product of the product of industry, taste, and while the remainder adjourned to wright's Tent, and wherever they stood a chance of getting a bite.

In the annual exhibition of these societies we are presented with such a variety of the products of industry, taste, and genius that we find it quite difficult to take the whole in at one view and to do justice to every part. But on the present one view and to do justice to every docinty, beauty, and section of mankind; whose kindness, strength, and valor have been celebrated in prose and verse, in history, and in Holy Writ. How truly and beautifully inspiration de-scribes him on the tented field! "His neck is clothed with thunder, the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength. He goeth to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage. He saith among the trum-pets, ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off." Of this noble animal probably the world never witnessed a better or

ple of the city of Springfield, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for their hospitality, and for the important service which you have rendered to this department of Ame-

Gentlemen, may your present success awaken a laudable emulation in this and other departments of terraculture; and thus may we go on prospering and to prosper, until all the pursuits of industry and rural taste shall have attained a per-fection never before realized, and shall render the United States of America the most intelligent, prosperous, and happy ople on the globe!

He concluded by announcing the following toast: "The State of New York: Renowned for the enterprise

wealth, and intelligence of her sons, but equally so for the urbanity and public spirit of her Chief Magistrate." Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York, thus called upon, was re-ceived with three hearty cheers. He spoke of the changes which had taken place within the last thirty years-from a wild, uncultivated territory to a fertile productive dis-trict. He observed that whoever regarded our broad lands and green fields must be impressed with the belief that the agricultural pursuit must ever remain of the first importance to our country. He alluded to the speculative turn which had of late years taken possession of the pub-lic mind, but he knew that we should soon find that the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the State pre-emi-nently depended on the labors of our husbandmen. If we were to be successful as an agricultural people, it was because the pursuits of agriculture were held among us in high esteem. Massachusetts had raised herself to her present high position because her people held in high es-teem the honest toils and labors of her sons. This was the secret of her manufacturing and mercantile success, as well as the success of her agriculture. It was for this reason that all our eminent men in the country had shown an interest in the pursuits of agriculture, which great pursuit lay at the foundation of all success. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"The State of Massachusetts: Her just appreciation of the honorable pursuits of industry, and the respect she pays to those who contributed to their advancement, have elevated her to a high position among the States of the Union."

Col. WILDER, at the close of a brief speech, in which he alluded to and expressed his regret at the absence of his excellency Gov. CLIFFORD from the festive board,

"Our late Minister at the Court of St. James : Apport

Mr. LAWRENCE, in reply, remarked that on this occasion he was literally a minute man. He hardly knew where to commence, and he certainly should not know where to end. He said he looked at the horse as the great civilizer of man. It had been a greater civilizer than vate and sustain the horse in remuneration of what he does for us. In behalf of the Commonwealth, he expressed his heartfelt acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Springfield for the part they had taken in this great de monstration. He hoped that the success of this exhibi-tion would place the institution now founded on a perma-"The State of VIRGINIA : The land of great men and of pa-

Mr. WILDER called upon Hon. John M. Botts to res-

pond to the sentiment.

Mr. Botts said it might well abash a bolder and more practised speaker than himself to be called upon in such a company, and upon an occasion so novel in its charac-He was not a horse-talking man; he was rather horse-moving man. He had been gratified at the exhi bition of the week, but he had not been surprised. He spoke of the remarkable order and quiet which had pre-vailed on the exhibition ground. He attributed a large share of the credit of this to those whose presence never failed to shed a holy and a heavenly influence. He alluded happily to his native State; spoke of the bonds in iation of the past and the progressive movements of the present, by which the two States were drawn together. The two States would be always found in their places when the strength and union of the country was to e put to the test. He concluded with the following sen-

"The State of Massachusetts: The mass of the people in Massachusetts will never choose to set their faces against the union of the States, or the constitution and laws of their

Ex-Governor FLOYD, of Virginia, being called upon by Mr. Wilder, addressed a few eloquent remarks to the as-sembly. He spoke of his admiration of the objects for which they had here assembled—to celebrate an institu-tion intended to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before-to do what Massachusetts had often done efore, to set an example which is worthy to be pursued and imitated by every State of America. The institution just established would carry its influence through the remotest part of this great Republic. It had been said, more eloquently than he could say it, that the American people were intimately connected with the horse; and Massachusetts had set the desirable example of cultivating the connexion. He remarked upon the great influence which such institutions exerted in cultivating the social and moral qualities of man, and in conclusion of-

"Massachusetts Men and Massachusetts Horses: Upon whatever forum they may be tried, or on whatever course they may be listed, they win, and deserve to win, the admiof the American people.'

upon, made a brief and interesting speech. He spoke of the comparative superiority of the American breeds of horses to those of England, as witnessed by him in a recent European tour, of the best modes of breeding, and of the various improvements which might be made in our best American stocks.

Ex-Governor Collay, of New Hampshire, was then called upon to speak for the old Granite State. His address was pleasant and humorous, and was received with great applause. He said he was going to speak of horses, and, though the ladies generally were not interested in the subject he was sure they were always fond of good matches He arose to speak for New Hampshire, and said what she could not do by showing she would make up by bragging. We did not know yet what New Hampshire could There were men even now in the old Granite State who were big enough to stand and lick salt off the heads of any ever sent out of it. They had called him Governor, but he wished all to understand that the New Hamp shire men did not always give offices to their greatest men. He concluded by observing that he got the ex put on to his name in a single year, and came out of his office as fresh as ever, and all ready for another trial, but the people thought it wasn't best.

Rev. F. D. Hustington, of Boston, responded in an elo-

quent manner to a toast to the "Clergy." A great many fine things, he said, had been said about the horse, and he was anxious to say as much as any body. He then proceeded to prove, in a clear and logical manner, that we were all much more intimately connected with horses than was generally supposed, being in fact every one lineal de ndants of a horse. This animal, he remarked, was at once soldier, philosopher, reformer, politician, and per-haps a bit of a preacher besides. What a comment was this exhibition upon the lugubrious croakings of those who prophesied that when railroads were completed horses would go out of fashion. He alluded to the in-telligence of the horse, and to the qualities of his heart as well as of his brain. It had been said that man i never so much of a man as when he was on horseback. He thought no young man or woman was properly edu cated until he or she knew how to sit properly and firmly in a saddle. He would have every gentleman who pro-fe-sed to despise horsemanship visited with those peculiar troubles which characterized the wanderings of that distinguished philosopher, Mr. Winkle. He wished a rebuke could go from this exhibition to those inhuman creatures who love to abuse a horse. He concluded his interesting remarks by observing that we should remem ber that whoever raised nearer perfection any branch of sure that we see her giving evidence of being alive to her agriculture or the arts was doing a good service to his true interests. She has within her borders the best most fellow-men and to the world.

Mr. Huntington concluded by offering the following "The City of Springfield: With a heart always young,

she has shown the wisdom of antiquity; for by her grand ex-periment at playing horse, she has opened the modern olym-pics and shown herself the Elis of America." A toast complimentary to Mayor Rice, of Springfield, was then proposed by President WILDER, and briefly responded to by that gentleman.

Mr. WILDER then moved that a vote of thanks, accou panied by three hearty cheers, be given for the exhibi-tors of the occasion. The vote was passed, and the cheers were given with a hearty good will.

Mr. W. then announced that he must soon leave the

estive scene to take the cars for Boston, and called upon ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, to preside dur ing the announcement of the premiums, which followed nediately. Whilst the Banquet was proceeding under the tent the

sports of the day were merrily going on outside. The of the previous days, and "scrub races" were the order

This novel and successful exhibition was closed on J. H. Goodwin, of New York, the owner of "Cassius M. Clay," the best stallion over seven years of age. The one of the most curious features. A favorite horse is greeted with most uproarious shouts, while the "slow coach" is hooted and hissed and driven from the track. The care the groomsmen bestow upon these dumb creatures is truly wonderful. It is a consolation to know that even if the horses are hard pressed in the ring, they first premium for fancy matched horses, \$100, was awarded to D. Sanderson, of New Jersey. For matched horses to Lewis Gale, of Vermont, \$100. Draft horses, \$50, to

W. Sherman, Vermont, \$100. Mare with foal by her w. Sherman, Vermont, \$100. Mare with foal by her side, R. S. Denny, of Massachusetts, \$100. Geldings, Ebenezer Flagg, of Worcester, \$100. Stallion colts, \$50, to John R. Briggs, of Springfield; also, \$50, first premium, for ponies. Thorough-bred horses: \$100 to "Bob Logic," owned by Mr. Hutchins, of Montreal; brood mare, \$100, to "Lady Digby," owned by James Turner, of Roston. The arrays of Roston. of Boston. The aggregate of premiums was about three thousand dollars, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$200.

The beautiful weather of the first three days, which

ontributed greatly to the success of the exhibition, eased with Friday, and the closing day, Saturday, was rainy, although there were some bright intervals. The attendance upon the grounds, however, was quite large. In the morning the premium horses were decorated with little flags and paraded. After this there was a sale of them. orses, at which a few high prices were obtained: " American Eagle," 7 years, 16 hands, sold for \$1,450; "George Washington," a "Cassius M. Clay" colt, 3 years old, sold for \$575: "Mary," a white draft mare, 11 years old, for \$400; the "Sable Sisters," a fine pair of black Morgans, for \$550; "Champion," a draft colt, years old, for \$300; "Topsy," a thorough-bred mare, to G. S. West, for \$775. Many of the horses, however, were bid in or withdrawn, and most of those sold were ordinary. Extravagant prices were asked for those ani-mals which had distinguished themselves particularly. Horses entered for sale were not allowed to compete for

We are gratified at being able to state that the public spirited gentlemen who were concerned in getting up the exhibition will not suffer pecuniarily, as the receipts at the grounds exceeded \$10,000, while the estimate of ex-

The Boston Daily Advertiser speaks in high terms of the decorous behavior of the immense crowds assembled in and about the grounds of the exhibition:

"Not a single intoxicated person was seen or heard of; there was no gambling, and no disorderly noises or disturbances of any sort. The presence of a considerable number of ladies doubtless had much to do with this. number of ladies doubtless had much to do with this. All the arrangements for the exhibition were made upon a careful and liberal scale, which reflects the highest credit upon the people of Springfield. Their generous efforts for the entertainment of the crowds of spectators who quartered themselves upon them will not soon be forgotten. There can be no place where hospitality is exercised in a more refined and elegant manner."

Meetings of the Board of Managers and Committee of the Exhibition, and of the Officers of the National Agricultural Society—a large number of whom were present were held upon the ground on Friday morning. The first-named body unanimously

Resolved, That we present to the United States Agricultural Society our hearty thanks for their co-operation in car-rying forward to its successful termination the first national xhibition of horses in the world, and that we respectfully request them to unite with us in promoting a second exhibi-tion of a similar character, to be held, under their auspices, in this city, in the year 1854, at such time and under such arrangements as may be deemed expedient.

In the other body, on motion of J. D. WESTON, of Washington, of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, a vote of thanks to the citiens of Springfield for their hospitality, and to the editors and reporters who attended the exhibition, was adopted.

AGRICULTURE-NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA.

The sturdy, honest, and good old State of North Caro-Agricultural Fair was lately held in Raleigh-the first State Fair that has been held in North Carolina. The tween the leaders of the Freesoil party and the sincere, success of it seems to have been complete. It was nu- but, as we think, mistaken rank and file of that faith, who teresting address was delivered on the occasion by the ciple of "human freedom," "free soil," "free speech," and free every thing; and the easy virtue with which lation that, we doubt not, will lead to the most extensive improvements and the most useful results.

We transfer to our columns, from the Raleigh Register. the following animated account of the Fair, the address, and the general proceedings .- Sentinel.

"THE GREAT STATE FAIR .- Never, within our editowho have favored us with their presence. Nearly every section of the State, and every industrial pursuit within The east sent its fine staits borders, were represented. ples and its blooded stock; the west its splendid cattle and its rich minerals. The farmer poured in his agricultural products; the mechanic brought forward splendid roductions of his pen or his pencil; and the ladies of multiplied beauties which Nature had yielded to their cul-

sprung from their handicraft.
"The address of the Hon. A. W. VENABLE was delivercourse. By extraordinary exertions we are enabled to and will repay a careful perusal. Its delivery was justly attended with very great satisfaction and delight upon the

part of the auditory. "The number of persons on the grounds on each day of the fair, up to that of our going to press, (Friday,) has been variously estimated at from four to six tho and from accessions to the State society have been very

VIRGINIA .- The Old Dominion also exhibits the same earnest and active spirit of improvement in this department of industry. Sparsely populated as she is; having few large cities and a vast extent of surface; possessed of a large and growing slave population; most of her citizens engaged in the primitive and eminently respectable pursuit of tilling the soil, there is no State in the Union which can be more benefited by improved systems matter of the last importance, and it is with sincere pleatrue interests. She has within her borders the best, most scientific, and distinguished agriculturist that this country has ever produced-EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq. This gentleman's admirable essays and bright example have done more for Virginia farmers than all other causes combined. He has, by means of various tracts, writings, and experiments, awakened attention, imparted information, and excited a spirit of general emulation.

We are glad to see that the projected Virginia State Fair, to be held in Richmond, is exciting so profound and pervading an interest. The presses teem with notices of adustriously preparing for it.

We extract from the " Valley Democrat" the following paragraph, and are gratified to learn that the valley region of Virginia takes a lively interest in the approaching fair :

THE STATE FAIR .- The first exhibition of the Virginia "State Agricultural Society" will be held in the city of Richmond on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th days of November, of the previous days, and "scrub races" were the order of the day. The seats were filled all the afternoon, and some fine travellers were on the course. Every thing passed off in good order and to general satisfaction.

Richmond on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and ath days of Novellett, and it is highly gratifying to witness the deep interest that is taken by the people of the Valley in this very commendable enterprise. Many of our citizens are becoming members of the society, and when it shall be known that This novel and successful exhibition was closed on the railroad companies, with a liberality equalled only by Saturday. The highest prize, \$200, was awarded to J. H. Goodwin, of New York, the owner of "Cassius M. the members of the society, stock and implements for exhibition, to and from the fair over their respective roads gratis, many more will be induced to become members. This liberality on the part of the railroad companies manifests an appreciation of the benefits which are to result from this organization that is highly creditable to the enlightened heads of those companies, and must exert a wholesome influence upon the public mind.

upon this natural incredulity, the Freesoil speakers and finally to take his seat in the chair thus vacated, there to presses affect to deny facts as notorious as the noonday, undergo his sentence. This is the second time of late that a wholesome influence upon the public mind.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

Having been requested by some gentlemen of the opposite party to insert the annexed Addresses from the Hard-Shell General Committee, and the importance given to the New York feud by the Government having already dipped us so far into the on to prove we could be abled on the prover. Having been requested by some gentlemen of the Committee's Addresses also, and therefore subjoin

Address of the Democratic State Committee of New York to the Democracy of that State.

The events of the past month are all before you. The igh and urgent grounds of duty and of fidelity to the Democratic cause, which impelled the severance of a with them. By all true Democrats-all who prefer to stand upon the old platform, and to abide by the ancient and well-defined landmarks—the appeals of the delegated Democracy of the State have been heard with emotion, and will be responded to with fervor. A high and right spirit is abroad; an earnest and fearless tone pervades our ranks; the true men of the National Democracy have rallied as they ever rally at the call of duty and the ap-peals of patriotism; and they have only to do and to act to insure a proud and victorious result.

The Democratic party is a party of glorious nationality.
At all times, and under all the agitations and trials of

the past, it has maintained that high and distinctive ground. It has asserted it always, and proved and es-tablished it. That party encounters now, in this State, the same leaders and the same ruffian coadjutors it has met and foiled in past times. The same apostle and agi-tator from the Whig and Freesoil camp is the chief antagonist leader and orator now. Except a few interested leaders, and a few seeking or holding office, in various localities, the same factions and the same men are arrayed against it. It and its unchanged friends receive now the same obloquy and aspersion at the same hands. The theme and the preachers are the same, save the politic omission of the denunciation of the compromise acts, the declaration of war against the fugitive slave law, its asserted unconstitutionality, and the demand for its instant and unconditional repeal; the eulogy over the "Buffalo movement," and the rejoicing over the triumph it gave to the Whig National and State candidates; the proclaimed dissolution of the National Democratic party, and the shivering of the Baltimore platform into fragments. If these topics—with which the speeches of the same partisans were garnished scarcely more than a twelvementh since—are avoided now, it is the silence of a calculating political mendacity, which hopes to conceal the past for the designs of the present, and to render the impos-ture and the aims of its chief actors and agents the more effective. But no one can doubt that the spirit and the object, not less than the actors, are the same. Every intelligent judge of the aspirations, the designs, and the re-sentments of men must see that under the specious pre-tence of "harmony," and the disguise of a sudden con-The sturdy, honest, and good old State of North Carolina has recently signalized her sympathy with and participation in the progressive spirit of the age, which nowhere more distinctly shows its noble, useful, and practical aims than in the matter of agriculture. A State latter can be rallied to the support of positions which convict them of political dishonesty then or insincerity now. We desire, fellow-democrats, to distinguish bemerously attended and largely supplied with products of have heretefore followed and confided in them. The latter industry and specimens of mechanical skill. A very interesting address was delivered on the occasion by the often do, such evidences of active and lively interest in the subject of agriculture. This is one of the brightest past professions, under pretexts which no one credits, but really because they hope to minister to their personal agtry, north, south, east, and west, has caught the spirit.

Emulation has been excited among the farmers—an emuis hypocritical now; and that, whether it be one or the other, ought to deprive them of the confidence and leave them to the just scorn of all parties.

Look back through the past years, from 1847 to the present moment, and tell us when this fell spirit of intred and desire of dominion has not been manifested. Tell us which of your eminent friends, whose lives are a record of consistent devotion to the principles of the naheartfelt gratification than that which we now feel in recording the complete success of the first North Carolina State Fair! We say complete success; for, whether we take into consideration the immense number and the high respectability of the persons present; the character of the exhibition itself; the demonstrations which we with more did not be made to denounce and proscribe every Democrat who hesitated to minister to their ambition or their made which itself; the demonstrations which we follow the persons present; the character of the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has not made the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the calumny and persons ality of the Freesoil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the presses and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the presses and presses and presses. Tell us when "harmony" has pot made the presses and pres lice. Tell us when "harmony" has not meant perfidy to the old cause and its friends, and when "union" has not exhibition itself; the demonstrations which met the eye the old cause and its friends, and when "union" has not complete; you will be invincible. at every gaze of the available and inexhaustible resources been signalized by a vindictiveness of assault that has

Mr. Francis B. Holcome, of Delaware, Secretary of the United States Board of Agriculture, upon being called and every respect, a triumph for North Carolina—a triumph of which all her sons who have her welfare and national Democrats of the State from these mock harmoreputation at heart may well be proud. We confess that nists have been operative and active during all the peat no previous time have we gloried more in the fact that riod of pretended union. That they were exhibited at we were a citizen of North Carolina than when, on the open- | the late State Convention in a manner that rendered furing of this Fair, we beheld the evidences of a greatness, ther association inadmissible, was only a natural sequence prosperity, and progress that put to shame the empty de-rision of the witlings who have made her a butt for their son for renouncing the coalition that a minority of the ridicule. In no State of this Union has an experimental, fairly chosen delegates had resolved to control the organiinitiatony Fair been so successful or so eminently creditable. zation and action of the Convention through the machin-This is the unanimous declaration of those from abroad ery of spurious delegates and the official influence by intimidation or promises of their allies in the State Govern-ment. The extraordinary and unprecedented appearance of the Executive at Syracuse, with three of the chief officers of State and five prominent officers of the Federal Government, all throwing the weight of their official staroducts; the mechanic brought forward splendid tions and the power of official rewards into the scale of the Skill; the native artist exhibited the the Freesoil effort to obtain the mastery in the Convention, through contested seats and the procured defection the State, never behindhand in any good work or benefi-cent object, crowned the excellence of the whole with the when to these exhibitions of the temper and spirit with ture, and the varied and tasteful attractions which had which "harmony" was invoked and "union" enforced which has signalized the high resolve of the present year

> responsibility which accompany this paper. It is a notorious fact that some thirty persons, well New York and Albany, were picked from the several delegates, at times abusing and insulting them, was indicative of their character and object; that while of agriculture. Whatever tends to this result is to her a Freesoil contestants from the city of New York, the Suring under their direction during the excited scenes in Van Buren. that body. The fact also that the principals in this in-lace, and Pa cursion, of those who are known to act only from a sininstigation of their employers, were engaged in the mein the murderous assault upon the chairman and members of the regular Democratic General Committee in Tammany Hall, and that several of them were fresh from their conviction for the latter outrage, left no doubt of the purpose for which they were brought to Syracuse, or | whenever legally called upon to do so. the service they were expected to perform.

reading an interest. The presses teem with notices of Of the chiefs in the "short-boy" force were Isaac H. Austin, Thomas Wallace, Patrick Matthews, Jas. Irwin, and Jas. Kerrigan. Wallace, Austin, and Matthews were convicted for the riot and assault in Tammany Hall in December last. Matthews subsequently made an affidavit, which was transmitted to Gov. Seymour, in aid of the application for the pardon of John S. Austin, another of the convicts for that offence, in which he stated that he gave the blow which endangered the life of the chairman of the General Committee. By a natural transition from the performance of one service to another, nder the same general direction, Wallace received an appointment from Mr. Cochrane, surveyor of the port, Kerrigan has, since the Syracuse Convention, been pointed by Mr. Fowler, the postmaster, a letter-carrier. We are aware that in the peaceful communities through at our State it is difficult to conceive the existence of such a condition of things; to believe that an organized dy of desperate men can be procured and employed by scarcely less desperate politicians to perform such services, in defiance of order and in derogation of the pernal and political rights of every free citizen. Relying

nate assence of such characters and such scenes in other localities. But these men are notorious in the city of New York; their acts of disorder, the outrages in which they habitually share, and of which several of them controversy between the *Hards* and *Softs*, we have concluded to let our readers have the benefit of the ment; and, if they do, that no one can make or apply a ment; and, if they do, that no one can make or apply a just and indignant commentary more forcibly than the order-loving and intelligent communities, which are the pride of our State and the safeguard of its free institutions. It ought to be expected that politicians who resort to such auxiliaries and instruments to overawe and obtain forcible control of general committees, or of town, Fellow-Democracy of that State.

Fellow-Democrars: Allow us to address you a few words of earnest truth on the eve of this most important political contest. have nominated. But the peaceful citizens of the interior will not fail to see that, by encouraging an organization whose element is force and whose associates are rowdies, they invite similar interferences every where and on all false and delusive coalition, have been fully presented by occasions; and that, if successful now, they may be ex-

in their own quiet meetings and neighborhoods.

No one will have the hardihood to deny that the Cabinet at Washington, so far as it can be held accountable for its official employés, was largely represented in the affairs of the Syracuse convention; nor will it be denied, we think, that such employés merit the distinction, however unenviable the means, of having caused the separation there. If it shall seem surprising to the national Democracy of this State, who have ever stood with consistent firmness and unquestionable fidelity to the support of the sound national principles on which rest the foundations of the Democratic party and the cause of free government, and have been foremost among those who have ever vindicated both against the ruthless assaults of sinister agitators and infatuated fanatics, that the prominent friends of those principles have been singled out by high dignitaries of the Government as objects of cenure and threatened dismissal, while other officials, actors n the scenes we have described, are not only allowed to pass unrebuked, but claim official immunity and approval; let it be remembered that truth and justice travel slow, and that it is no new thing for power, remote from localities and surrounded by misinformation and perversion—by the artful falsehoods of the designing speechmaker, or the interested tales of hungry expectants of office—to fall into mistakes which, although they may work prejudice and evil for the moment, time will as The facts which we state-the extraordinary condition

of things under which the national Democracy offer to the electors a sound national ticket—the firm and sincers friends of our canal system—the ticket of able and irre-proachable citizens, with a Clinton at its head, will convince every sincere Democrat of the high necessity of the nost active and energetic effort in the approaching can-We appeal to you, then, by every consideration of duty—by every impulse of justice to yourselves and your cause—by an indignant repugnance to the tyranny of demagogism and a determination to resist the unscru-pulous despotism of the instigators and employers of convict violence, to give to this contest your undivided personal attention. It is of the first importance that you complete your organizations in the towns and counties— visit, address, and inform the people—freely circulate the facts-inspirit and animate your friends-see that the truth finds it way into every man's hand, and spare no labor nor any proper means to place the vindication of your course, through the votes of the electors, proudly before the country.

One of two alternatives remains to the national Demo-

cracy of this State. They must either yield all position, all political right, all they have struggled to maintain in the past, and all just results for the future, and consent to become the vassals and instruments of factious leaders, between whom and them affinity and association are impossible, or they must arise in their might and rescue vassalage with which they are threatened. Choose ye this day between your enemies and your friends. Choo etween the iron rule of the convict domination of the Freesoil leaders; between despotic hatred, under the mask of "harmony;" between annihilation as a national and time-honored party, and a prompt, energetic, manly, and victorious assertion of your rights. We doubt not you will rightly choose and vigorously act. We doubt neither your resolution nor your devotion. Thus armed, and thus doing battle, you will carry terror into the ranks of a motley array of factions; you will overtarow the calculating combination of interested and office-seeking leaders; you will thwart the designs of men who dar attempt, for the first time in the history of the Republic, to control a Democratic State Convention by hired bullies and convicts; you will retrieve the retrograde course of a four years unnatural and demoralizing coalition; you will win back to a cordial and sincere co-operation all, who desire to stand and act in consistent fraternity, upon the liberal constitutional principles of the National Demothe liberal constitutional principles of the National Demo-cratic party; your union will be real, and your harmony

Augustus Schell,	Squire Utley.
R. T. Mulligan,	T. P. Saunders
John B. Haskin.	John Ruger.
C. F. Belknap.	George Clark,
A. Ed. Suffern,	C. L. Grant.
W. B. Howard.	B. B. Andrews
J. S. Nafew,	W. B. Cuyler,
J. R. Fonda,	R. L. Brundag
L. Tremain.	E. D. Smith.
C. M. Davison,	Alexis Ward,
A. D. Wait,	W. G. Bryan.
T. D. Mitchell.	H. S. Cutting.
	ie State Commistee.
говев, 1853.	

To the Democratic Republican State Convention. GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, were Delegates to the late Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, and perceiving that Mr. John Van Buren, with an audacity which has no parallel save in his own past history, and the Freesoil papers of the State, with one honorable ex-ception, have denied that bullies and fighting men were introduced into the Convention, but that, on the contrary, the Convention was one of the most quiet and peacewhich "harmony" was invoked and "union" enforced ful assemblages ever held, we feel it incumbent upon us was added the determination to carry the Convention by "The address of the Hon. A. W. Venable was deliverof on Wednesday, on the grounds, to a very large conthe "spoils" should prove unequal to the task, the act tion together, the facts of which we were eye-witnesses. We were at Brintaall Hall immediately after it was openpresent it in our columns to-day entire. We have no over the years in which associated opposites have been ed, and after most of the elected delegates bad assemtime for further comment than to say that it deserves tolerated, and harmonious persecution and obloquy en- bled a numerous band of bullies and fighting men, most dured, became an imperative duty. How this scheme of forcible control was attempted; with what violence its the hall, mounted the platform arranged for the officers instigators and agents burst into the convention; how the delegates were surrounded by a body of armed bullies; what were the scenes of uproar and obviously inorganize the Convention, and by their violent threats and has been variously estimated at from four to six thou-sand; and the receipts from admission to the exhibition we present you now with additional facts and statements organization. Gen. Agron Ward, a delegate from Westof these occurrences in the certificates of residents of the chester county, then addressed Messrs. Cochrane and city of New York of credibility, character, and well-known Van Buren, and requested them to withdraw these men to the other part of the room, which they declined to do, and from that time until the Convention left the hall the known in the bully and "short-boy" circles in the cities of bullies and fighting men kept their places among the wards, chiefly in the former city, and employed to go to one there present could doubt that they came there for Syracuse; that they were telegraphed to come, and that they went; that in passing from New York to Syracuse in a bady, on one of the railroad trains, their conduct ty in number, one-half of whom were on the platform; that among them we recognised several who are notorious in Syracuse they not only enjoyed the association of the characters in the city of New York, to wit; Jim Irwin. Freesoil contestants from the city of New York, the Surveyor and Postmaster and their friends, but were accompanied by some of the prominent Freesoil leaders when they rushed into the Convention, and were evidently acting under their direction during the excited scenes in lace, and Pat Matthews were three of the rioters who were convicted for the riot and assault on the chairman of gle impulse—the impulse of violence and force—at the the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall in December last, and that Tom Wallace has since that time norable outrage in the Albany County Convention, and been appointed to an office by said Cochrane in his department, and that Kerrigan has been likewise appoint-

ed by Fowler in his department.

These facts can be proved by hundreds of respectable citizens, and we stand ready to substantiate the same

THOMAS J. BARR. Second Assembly District. STEPHEN D. LAYMAN. Seventh Assembly District. E. W. GLOVER, Ninth Assembly District. THOMAS REILLY, Fifteenth Assembly District. ABRAHAM MOORE, First Assembly District, JOSEPH T. SWEET, New York, October 18, 1853.

SHOCKING SCENE IN MEXICO .- Four criminals were executed in the city of Mexico on the 26th ultime, and a shocking addition was made to the sufferings of the criminals. Three were garroted with the accustomed readiness; but on the exceutioner's endeavoring to perform the last functions on the fourth, the machinery could not be made to work. For some minutes endeavors to force it to do so were made, but in vain: and finally the unfortunate victim was obliged to be released from the chair, to gaze on the corpses of his fellow-sufferers, while one of them was lifted out to make room for him, and